IN JOINT SESSION

Sheep and Cattlemen Meet in Harmony.

WLOOGROWERS ADJOURN

Livestock Association Holds Open Meeting.

SAN JOSE MOVES UP IN RACE

Senator Francis E. Warren, of Wyoming, Is Re-Elected President of Woolgrowers--Thousands Are Welcomed to Portland.

PORTLAND BREATHES THE ATMOSPHERE OF THE WESTERN RANGES DURING THE VISIT OF THE SHEEP AND CATTLE KINGS.

WOOLGROWERS' NEW OFFICERS.

President—Senator Francis E. Warren, of Wyoming.

First vice-president—Jesse M. Smith, of Utah.

Second vice-president—George Truesdale, of Maryland.

Secretary—Mortimer Levering, of Indiana.

Treasurer—To be selected by the executive committee.

Executive committee—Arizona, E. S. Gosner; California, Louis Alcock; Colorado, J. H. Halley; New Mexico, Soloman Luna; New York, W. H. Markham and J. Howard Davidson; Illinois, W. W. Burch; Ohio, A. A. Bates; Montana, T. C. Powers; Washington, J. C. McClement; Oregon, Douglas Belts, George A. Young, alternate; Utah, Jesse M. Smith, Heber Smith; Idaho, John McMillan, E. Ormsby; Texas, John McLymont; Wyoming, William Daily; Michigan, —.

The delegates to the National Woolgrowers' and National Livestock Conventions met in joint session yesterday morning, and the two big organizations were heartily welcomed to Oregon and Portland by representative men of the state and city. The Livestock Association formally opened its annual meeting and the woolgrowers, after a lengthy business session in the afternoon, adjourned sine die. More than a thousand delegates to the two conventions from every section of the United States thronged the Baker Theater from pit to gallery. The house rang with repeated bursts of applause in response to addresses upon questions of vital interest to the two organizations. Sheepmen and cattleraisers met upon common ground, with common interests at heart, and discussed ways and means of securing mutual benefits.

The morning session was devoted to a programme of entertainment, including music and addresses of welcome and responses. In the afternoon the woolgrowers met alone and completed the business of their meeting. Common interests of the woolgrowers and the manufacturer were discussed. The condition of the mutton sheep market was thoroughly presented by representatives of the markets. Resolutions were adopted favoring legislation that the sheepmen deem to be beneficial to their industry, and officers for the ensuing year were elected, Senator F. E. Warren, of Wyoming, being re-elected president. The convention decided to meet in conjunction with the livestock men next year at such place as the latter convention should decide upon.

San Jose, California, appears to be in the lead for the next convention of the two organizations, though Denver has a strong backing. An effort is being made to have the convention decide upon a permanent meeting place, where all succeeding meetings may be held. It is generally conceded that should this motion prevail, Denver will be selected as permanent headquarters.

The Livestock Convention will begin its work proper this morning, and three days will be devoted to earnest consideration of many questions of vital importance. Politics is cropping out in regard to the coming election of officers for this organization, but it is generally believed that Francis J. Hagenbarth will be chosen to succeed President John W. Springer, of Denver. Last night the delegates to both conventions and visiting ladies were entertained by the people of Portland at a reception given in the halls of the Commercial Club.

MEET IN JOINT CONVENTION.

Woolgrowers and Livestock Delegates Hear Opening Addresses.

The joint session of the members of the National Livestock and the National Woolgrowers' Associations, which was held in the Baker Theater yesterday morning, was characterized by a wholesome mixture of the humorous and the serious. Just enough of the former was injected into the proceedings to make every one enjoy himself and cause the time to pass more rapidly than was thought. The house was filled to the doors long before the hour of opening. A large representation of women was a noticeable feature of the session. The theater was divided off into sections and the delegates from each state were seated together. No less than 22 states were represented.

The programme opened with an overture by the orchestra, after which prayer was offered by Dr. Edgar P. Hill, of the First Presbyterian Church.

President John W. Springer, of the Livestock Association, welcomed the large audience to the joint session and in a facetious vein spoke of the various kinds of weather that had always greeted these joint sessions in various parts of the country. He was more than pleased to be greeted by sunshine in Oregon. Mr. Springer's spirit of wit and humor could not be restrained, and he soon had the entire audience in an uproar of laughter. This was a signal for each speaker to indulge in similar effusions, and the proceedings were marked by sparks of wit.

Governor George E. Chamberlain was introduced to the audience by Mr. Springer as the man of Democratic persuasion who could have anything he wanted, even in a Republican state. Governor Chamberlain extended to the sheep and stockmen a hearty welcome in behalf of Oregon. He said:

The purposes for which the Independent Packers' Association is formed, it seems to me, if carried into execution, will prove the proper remedy for present conditions.

Time forbids me to go into detail as to the amount of money invested in this and other states in the livestock industry, and as to the possibilities for increasing these investments with profit to all the sections concerned. I leave the discussion of that subject to others who are better prepared to enlighten you. But let me say here and now that here on this Coast, aye, here in this city, should be established by the Independent Packers' Association one of the packing-houses for this coast. The great Columbia River basin and its tributary country has the greatest possibilities in the world as a stock-raising country. The natural trend of the traffic from this garden spot of the West with river and rail as competitors therefor, and a down grade for hundreds of miles, is toward this city. Not only does it appeal for this consideration for these and other local reasons, but for the further reason that the Orient is now stretching out its hands appealingly for our surplus of production. Here is the gateway to the Orient, a field for future commercial exploitation and achievement that is yet almost undeveloped, and who can doubt that with our possessions in the Sandwich Islands and in the Philippines as stepping stones to China, Japan and Siberia, the wealth of 'Ormus and of Ind' is indeed within our easy grasp.

I venture the prediction that within the lifetime of many here present, the United States will not only be the granary of Asia, but there will be found a profitable market for our surplus production in all lines of trade.

The Lewis and Clark Exposition to be held in this city in 1905, to which our own state has contributed $1,000,000, and other states most liberally, will do more toward the development of Oriental commerce than has ever been done before. It is not a state, but a National enterprise, and whilst incidentally it is of local interest, its end and aim is to bring the new and the old East into closer business touch and relationship. I bespeak your careful investigation while you are here of this great exposition, and your consideration of the probable benefits to be derived therefrom, not only to the livestock but other interests of the country.

Mayor George H. Williams, of Portland, was then introduced by Mr. Springer, and he, in behalf of Portland, welcomed the visitors to this city. His address struck sympathetic cords in the hearts of those present and it was punctuated with frequent bursts of applause. Mr. Williams said:

This convention appears to have aroused a large share of public attention in all parts of the country, due no doubt to the expectation that great questions will be here discussed. Laws relative to the disposal of the public lands, plans and systems for irrigation, forest reserves, pasturage of the public domain, the preparation of stock productions for market, and other kindred questions, will probably come up here for consideration; and in the multitude of questions that may arise I hope that those combinations will not be overlooked whose policy it is to make meat-food unreasonably expensive to the consumer. I understand that gentlemen of great learning and experience are here to discuss these matters, and no doubt they will enlighten the public mind, and, if possible, find a solution for some of these vexed questions.

Our people will exert themselves to make your sojourn with us as pleasant as possible at this unpropitious season of the year, and we hope the agreeableness of this visit may induce you to come again. We are to have an international exposition here next year to celebrate the exploration of the Oregon country by Lewis and Clark 100 years ago. That exposition may not be as magnificent as some others held in this country, but it will be intensely interesting on account of its historic associations and our close relations to the Oriental world. Our city will be wide-open in its hospitalities. Oregon will then be arrayed in its Summer drapery, bedecked with sunshine and flowers. Our snow-capped mountains, majestic rivers and grand old forests will be on exhibition in all their primitive grandeur and glory. Come to the Fair of 1905 and you may see something that will be to you "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

Colonel L. F. Wilson, of Texas, was introduced and responded to the welcome addresses in behalf of the National Livestock Association.

Colonel Wilson thanked the people of Oregon and Portland for the reception that has been tendered the livestock men, and assured them that it would never be forgotten. "We have not come to accept your hospitality and do nothing else," said he, "but we have come to face some serious problems. We have some serious questions to settle.

"The Bible tells us that the Savior was crucified between two theives. The stockmen is being crucified between four, the railroads, the stock yards, the bankers and the packers. The Savior didn't have to ride on railroads. He did have some trouble with the banker, but he kicked him out for taking his money into the Temple to change it. That's why the bankers wanted to crucify him.

"With us there are conditions existing that we have not been able to control. The matter of an independent packing company is one of these that will come up for consideration at this convention. If we are successful in this matter our condition will be greatly alleviated."

Senator F. E. Warren, of Wyoming, was then introduced and replied to the addresses of welcome in behalf of the Woolgrowers' Association, of which he is president. He thanked the city and state for the magnificent manner in which they have prepared to care for the visitors and delegates and their friends. He spoke of the growth of this great Northwest and complimented the people of Portland upon the progressive city they have. "The time is coming," said he, "when this Coast will be the business door of the country. The Pacific Ocean will be the highway of commerce of the world. It will be a great sea of trade when the Atlantic is a duck pond in the back yard of New England." The speaker called attention to the idea of George Washington in selecting a central location of the capitol when the first location was selected, and hinted that the day might come when a movement would be set afoot to move the National capitol to a point more nearly in the center of development of this great country.

At the conclusion of his address the Senator took occasion to express his thanks to the theater orchestra for the music it has furnished during the convention.

President John W. Springer then took the floor and delivered his annual address. In picturesque language he painted the growth of business and civilization, Westward, and spoke of the things that are to be discussed by the livestock men in their convention. He dealt with existing situations in plain and expressive language, which elicited frequent and loud applause from the audience. The address occupied the remaining time of the morning session.

WOOLGROWERS END SESSION.

Address on Shoddy Heard and Committee Appointed to Draft Bill.

In the afternoon the woolgrowers met to complete the work of their convention. The theater was well filled and a busy session was held.

The first order of business was an address by C. H. Harding, president of the National Wool Manufacturers' Association, on subjects of mutual interest to the woolgrowers and the manufacturers. He reviewed the situation at length and entered into a detailed discussion of many knotty problems over which the sheepmen and the manufacturers have been divided. The assurance was given by him that the manufacturers are ready to protect and work in the interests of the woolgrower and are ever ready to arbitrate matters of dispute. His address in brief was as follows:

The legislative matters of near interest may be again divided into those affecting foreign business, and those concerning domestic matters. Your attention has been arrested more than once, in late years, by what is proposed and what is wanted in the way of reciprocity—proposed in relation to France and South America by the Kasson treaties, and granted by Canada, as expressed in frequent addresses in this country by her member of the Joint High Commission, the Hon. J. P. Charlton. It is enough, perhaps, to say that the proposed French treaty deals a bodyblow at American manufacturers of hosiery, which they are entirely competent to explain again, as they have done already, as being of such disastrous character that they must oppose the treaty in self-defense.

But you have kept a more watchful eye on the proposition in the South American treaties that would reduce the duty on wool; and you may be pleased to hear that our association had no part in the inception or promotion of that effort to advance the interests of South America at your expense. As to the hopes of Canada to increase her use of manufactures from the United States by allowing free entry into this country of her natural products—the yield of her forests, mines and farms—we take no part in the furtherance of that one-sided bargain. It seems hardly likely that the agriculturists of this country are eager for the remission of the duties on Canadian hops, barley, potatoes, wool, lumber, etc., at their own cost.

The only matter in sight of general interest as proposed legislation concerning domestic woolen manufacturing is what is known as the "mixed goods" bill. It is not my business here to indorse or antagonize this proposed legislation, nor to offer a substitute or amendments. Your committee, with whom we lately spent a most pleasant and useful day in Washington, requested our association to send me here that you might have the facts and see the illustrations there presented to them. It will be best that you draw for yourselves the inferences from those facts.

The first difficulty with the "mixed goods" bill is in the effort to frame a definition for the material that shall need no label, as it has no admixture that calls for a tax; this is called in the bill, "pure wool." It may seem easy to understand this, until we go on to the added explanation, which seeks to provide the specifications as to what shall be included in the definition and what shall be shut out, and thereby be liable to mention on a label as some form of shoddy. Of the many other efforts besides that in the bill to furnish a phrase that shall mean not too much, nor too little, but will mark a clear, practical distinction between the wool you wish to have used, and the objectionable material you have in mind, I have yet to hear any definition that furnishes working ground for a law like that proposed. In all processes of manufacture there are so-called mill-wastes that may and should, be returned to their original condition of fibers of wool, and start afresh for some form of good, clean, sound articles of woolen manufacture, either alone or in conjunction with wool fiber not before in process. An examination of the "swatches" of knit goods before us will illustrate. The pieces of yarn known as "worsted hard ends, garnetted," give as fine, pure, clean, sound and valuable an article as could be desired, and used as 15 per cent of the material involved—this is entirely satisfactory from a commercial, hygienic or moral point of view; yet underwear made in this way would be labeled "15 per cent shoddy."

The second difficulty with the bill is that it imposes upon officers of the Government a task of identification that is impossible to the most expert manufacturers. These two samples of cloth show cheap fabrics of good wearing quality, composed of materials whose names and history will draw upon them your unqualified condemnation; but no one can take either sample and say, as a chemist, a wool expert or a manufacturer, what is the wool fiber involved, whether the short wool is shoddy or pure new wastes returned to fiber, or wool that has come from skins known as shearlings, or wool from localities where sheep are sheared twice a year. To invite unscrupulous manufacturers to label goods, with the certain knowledge that it will be absolutely impossible for the officers charged with the enforcement of the law to get at the truth, might result in the sheltering of fraud under forms of law, in exposing a confiding public to continual swindling, and in making a perpetual mockery of the attempts at the execution of a futile statute. The third difficulty with the act in the attempt to apply it to the importation of woolen fabrics. The improper is required, under penalty, to affix a correct descriptive label to the goods he receives from the foreign manufacturer; the latter, being beyond the jurisdiction of our laws, may make any statement he likes as to their composition, so far as the wool fiber in them is concerned (as the detection of cotton is sure and certain). But any false declaration as to wool constituents must go undetected; and the honest domestic manufacturer is likely to see his business vanish away in the competition. Another difficulty with this bill which I have passed over until now lies in the provisions in sections 1 and 2 of the revised bill, now known as H. R. 64, that goods made of the so-called "pure wool" and "other ingredients of equal and superior value" shall be free from the stigma of any label or tag, and so lifted out of the class of "mixed goods." This raises with a manufacturer the question of how poor and cheap an article of "pure wool" he can find, to be made the basis of admixture with shoddies and good wastes of higher value; and as there is no minimum percentage of "pure wool" named and as no identification of materials is possible (as we have already seen), the position of a dishonest manufacturer is in no sense affected by the proposed law. For this provision brings him into his present situation, except as to the relative value of his "pure wool" and "other ingredients," and he may swear himself over the line in absolute security from detection. The aim of the bill seems to be to suspend and possibly to abolish the making of "mixed goods"; and this is for the purpose of securing to all persons of limited means the certainty of having goods made of so-called "pure wool" and it is presumed, at present prices, as paid for the "mixed goods."

Another subject of mutual interest, and in which you may find matter for useful consideration, is the preparing of wool for market. When first I began to handle wool for combing purposes, the rule was generally stated, and carefully observed, that whatever came off a sheep in handling him under the shears must be wrapped in the fleece and go to market with it. It is not to the rigid enforcement of this principal, but rather to accident that I attribute the thousands of "finds" that have come to notice in opening fleeces—unwashed pieces from washed fleeces, and frequently of entirely different quality, old shoes, overalls, brickbats, pieces of old harness, cobblestones, shears and cowbells. The principle still seems to obtain that fleece must be so put up that they shall carry the sheep's whole wardrobe, and perhaps some of his surroundings. In fact, we are on the level of the growers of Morocco, Thibet, Turkey and China, with one exception.

John B. McPherson, secretary of the Wool Manufacturers' Association, then delivered a brief address on "Shoddy and Its Use in the Manufacture of Goods." He had a number of samples of shoddy and passed them through the audience for examination. He opened his remarks by stating that a wrong impression prevails as to the nature of shoddy. He declared that it was as pure wool as any fresh shorn from the back of a sheep, the difference being that it had previously been manufactured into goods. He explained the process of reclaiming shoddy and the action of the acid bath in removing all possible disease infection and all vegetable matter, leaving the pure wool. As for the manufacture of shoddy injuring the wool industry, he claimed that it did not, and in support of his claim showed the development of that industry in England as compared with the wool industry there which far overshadows it. He asserted that there was no danger to the American wool industry from the importation of waste material because protection was offered by the Dingley tariff measure.

The condition of the mutton sheep market as seen by representatives of the market was exploited by A. C. Halliwell, of Chicago; W. H. Weeks, of Kansas City, and M. B. Irwin, of St. Joseph. Their united opinion was that the mutton market is in a very pleasing condition and the prospects are for improvement. They stated that the demand for mutton is increasing and that prices will gradually improve. It is not believed that they will reach the mark attained in 1902, but that they will be strong and steady for the next two or three years. The markets are making better preparations to handle the mutton sheep and more attention is to be paid to this line of the industry.

E. S. Gosney, of Arizona, made a short address, explaining the aim of the shoddy bill that is now before Congress. He stated that in drafting it the purpose was to protect the purchaser and force the dealer to label his products so that the purchaser would know what he was getting when he made a purchase. Its intention is to prevent dealers from selling mixed goods as pure wool.

Jerry Simpson, once of Kansas, now of New Mexico, was introduced and kept the convention in an uproar of laughter during a brief and humorous address. He spoke of the development of this country in the past half century and bespoke far greater strides in the half century to come.

"I have been asked to say something about shoddy," said he, "but I do not care to discuss that matter. All I want to say is that it's a rather dangerous experiment to wear it in this climate. Your clothes are in danger of melting. If you will wear shoddy, then you had better carry around a pocketfull of fig leaves for an emergency.

"In conclusion I want to say that you sheepmen come from a noble line. It was a shepherd who was chosen to herald the birth of Christ and to carry that message of 'Peace on earth and good will to men.' May you always carry that message with you."

J. W. Fulton, secretary of the Angora Goat Breeders' Association, gave a brief address upon the industry represented by his organization. He stated that the industry was thriving and promised to accomplish great things.

The committee on resolutions then reported a number of resolutions for consideration by the convention. The first was one favoring the bill now before Congress providing for the exchange of private lands for public domain of the same class. This was adopted.

A resolution was passed reaffirming the action of the convention in indorsing the action of the bureau of plant investigation and urging its maintenance.

Another resolution was passed calling attention to the discrimination of stock yards against sheep in the matter of yard rates and asking that the rates on sheep be reduced.

A resolution was passed favoring the equal distribution by the Government of mutton and beef to the Indians and the Army. Another resolution proposed that the secretary decide upon some uniform bounty to be paid upon coyotes and that he take steps to see that this bounty was adopted in the Western States where coyotes are a menace to the sheep industry.

A rsolution was passed favoring the appointment of committees of three from the Woolgrowers', the Livestock Men's and the Wool Manufacturers' Associations, to confer upon a suitable substitute for the shoddy bill. Upon this committee from the woolgrowers were appointed F. J. Hagenbarth, of Idaho; Jesse M. Smith, of Utah, and E. S. Gosney, of Arizona. Other resolutions were adopted expressing the thanks of the convention to the people of Portland and Oregon for the reception tendered the visitors during their convention, and to the press for the ample reports of the proceedings of the meetings.

The election of a president and vice-president was then taken up. Senator Warren was the only candidate nominated for the office of president and his election was unanimous. When it came to nominating a vice-president, two men were named. Jesse M. Smith, of Utah, and George Truesdell, of Deer Park, Maryland, were placed before the convention. The evident desire was to have both men, so the constitution was amended and both were elected as vice-presidents.

The matter of selecting a place for the next meeting was then brought up. A motion was put and carried that the meeting be held one day before the National Livestock Convention and in the same city chosen by that organization.

President Warren then declared the convention adjourned sine die.

RATES HIGH--TRAINS SLOW.

President Springer Declares Livestock Interests Need Better Service.

"We cannot raise livestock without adequate transportation and better service than the industry is now receiving," said President J. W. Springer in his opening address before the Livestock Convention. The speaker then argued that livestock rates were too high and that Congress should pass a law compelling railways to make at least 20 miles an hour with shipments. A National livestock census, more liberal land laws, the passage of the Grosvenor anti-shoddy bill, protection against the beef trust, were subjects of Congressional legislation advocated. Mr. Springer's address follows:

Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen:—Your guests have journeyed from the Orient to the Occident to enjoy the hospitality of the men and women of the Pacific, who own the flocks and herds grazing up and down this paradise, which stretches from above Puget Sound even to the Gulf of California. After scaling the snow-capped peaks of the Rockies, and sweeping through the sunlit plains of Utah, our feet have wandered along the superb Columbia River, across the Oregonian stretches of wealth, verdure and beauty, until we have brought up at Portland to behold the god of day drop his tired wings in a halo of matchless splendor, as he gilded palace and hill with the brilliant halo of his departing glory, sinking quietly to rest through the gateways of the night beneath the troubled waters of the Pacific. What emotions are awakened in the human heart as the eye beholds an ocean sunset for the first time. Unlike anything we of the Missippi Valley ever beheld as our eyes followed the golden chariot of the sun far above the tasseled cornfilds, across the fields heavy with golden grain, until cradled in a far-off sea of glory. Not like we as children of mountain homes as we watched the first shadows chased from the Rocky peaks down across the foothills, and away and across the never-ending American plains until the whole world was awake. Not so the Ocean sunset. The King's chariot seems to halt at the vastness of the watery deep. He seems to send a golden peace over earth's habitations. Up and down this immensity he sends traces of brilliancy painted as no artist ever dreamed in his wildest imagination. It seems to the awe-stricken watcher, as he first beholds the chaotic panorama of lights and shadows, that the whole world is ablaze with ineffable glory. The pathway into the watery depths changes from deep blue to lavender, to pink, then to the gorgeousness of concentrated power and glory, and the drifting clouds catch fire until we even look for the towers and battlements of the Celestial City, then comes a peace over the soul that no money can buy, a satisfaction that earthly honor has never yet sated—it is for our Americanism which revels in the beauties spread out—out and across the confines of the land of freedom—even as in imagination we behold in this baptism of sunset fire the cities of Hawaii and far-off Manila, part and parcel of our possessions, where Old Glory waves over the brown man and the black man, being redeemed from creatures of barbarism, and commanded by our humanity "to stand up and be counted." I thank God for a progressive American sentiment that spreads the light of truth even to the Islands of the Seas; I give thanks for a Washington, a Jefferson, a Lincoln, a Grant, a McKinley and a Roosevelt, that our liberty, bought at such an unthinkable price, with such rivers of blood, carries over it all a mantle of charity and brotherly love, that heeds the cry of the Cuban and hearkens to the prayer of the children afar off for aid, for help, for a chance to live and learn. My friends from the farms and ranches of the Union, I greet you for the seventh consecutive convention as your President. I have aided you in building a mighty organization for the good of the livestock industry in the United States. In order that there might be no misunderstanding about my wishes, I caused the Associated Press to convey to you all the determination that with this "Seventh" Assembly, I would lay down the burdens of this official position, and go back to the ranks to aid in pushing on the great questions still unsettled. I take this method, at this time, of expressing my profound, my heartfelt thanks, for the generous and enthusiastic aid accorded me in every fight we have had to better the stock interests, which so vitally affect each one here. I have had a splendid support from the board of control, from the large executive committee and from our indefatigable secretary, Charles F. Martin. His work has pulled him down physically and several times the doctors have told me his work must stop, but out of the clouds, discouragements and disappointments you must congratulate yourselves, fellow-stockmen, that you have the only secretary in this Union, and I bespeak for him the loyal support he so much needs in handling the vexed questions that constantly arise from every section of the country.

Necessities Are Vital.

While we have knocked off a good many rough edges to make smoother the pathway of the stockmen, there remain still others vital to success, and it is our business to see that these glaring wrongs are righted and that speedily.

We cannot raise livestock without adequate railway transportation and better service than the industry is now receiving. Rates have been raised on all livestock, and the average running time is less satisfactory than formerly, while transportation to actual shippers has been arbitrarily cut off, and this industry especially selected for crucifixion. The railway managers expect you to go to market with your livestock, to care for them, which keeps the management from hiring professional shippers, and you are then advised by the corporation that you can pay your way back home or walk. At the prices you have received for the year at the big markets, you have not had money enough left after paying

RAPACITY OF BEEF TRUST SCORED

KINGS OF THE RANGE IN ARMS AGAINST MONOPOLY
WOOLGROWERS HEAR INGENIOUS DEFENSE OF SHODDY

As representatives of enormous wealth, the assemblage which was called to order in the Baker Theater yesterday morning had nearly every other organization on earth beaten to a standstill. From the same platform from which President Springer delivered his eloquent address, the Count of Monte Cristo in the past has oft declared "the world is mine," and yet the world in Monte's days was "short" on cattle and sheep, and today it is "long" on both. E. H. Harriman, the representative of organizations which have just spent a bagatelle of $140,000,000 in repairing a few of their railroads, and James J. Hill, who also has behind him more millions than he can count, frequently come into the West, and are regarded as about the real thing in the way of representatives of great wealth. But for all that, the National Livestock Association which met yesterday morning represented such a vast amount of wealth that it made the millions of Harriman and Hill and the stage money and prospects of Monte Cristo look like the white chips in the late Marcus Daly's traditional poker game.

When the supervisor of the last census footed up his returns he found that the valuation of the livestock of the United States was over $3,000,000,000, that the cattle on more than a thousand hills numbered nearly 70,000,000, the sheep nearly 62,000,000, hogs 65,000,000 and horses 21,000,000. All of the owners of this bunch of stock were not present yesterday, as some were necessarily detained at home to do the feeding, but the absentees were represented in the organization, which now embraces about every prominent district in the United States where stockraising has attained any prominence. Despite the great wealth that was divided up among them, the speakers individually admitted that the rapacity of the packing-house trust and the exactions of the railroads had temporarily left them a little short on change.

The conditions which, according to the speakers, had materially reduced their working capital, they promised to change, and in emphatic and confident language they gave notice that the beef trust would probably be the first target for their batteries. Their confidence in this respect was of the brand inspired by having a righteous cause, for it is a fact with which every consumer is familiar that prices of meats are higher than ever, while there has been a marked decline in the price of livestock. There is an easy air of self-confidence and great freedom of speech noticeable about these kings of the range, and while many of them are of the modern type and have escaped some of the romance which hung over the business in early days, there are among them numerous grizzled veterans of the kind that Remington drew and that Augustin Thomas dressed up as old "Canby" in that wonderful play, "Arizona." They are a determined lot of men, and if they can formulate a plan of action that is acceptable to all, the packers' trust will have the time of its life in keeping them in the corral where it now has them.

President Springer touched lightly on the troubles of the woolgrowers and did not even mention them in connection with the forest reserve matter, which is probably of more importance to the woolgrowers than to any other class of livestock men. He made some pointed remarks in favor of the passage of the mixed goods bill, and with the hand of a master painted the iniquities of the lieu land robbers and the market jugglers who could force up prices of meats and force down prices of livestock at the same time.

The president's address was a kind of "curtain raiser" for the Livestock Association, and there was an afternoon intermission to enable the Woolgrowers to go on with their story. The feature of the afternoon session of the Woolgrowers was the masterly presentation of the "shoddy" side of the argument by President C. H. Harding, of the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers. The Woolgrowers and Wool Manufacturers have for a number of years been working together with considerable harmony, but the shoddy question has infused into their deliberations a disturbing factor which may make it very unpleasant, unless the "mixed goods" bill now before Congress is shelved. The iniquities of the use of shoddy were dwelt on at length by the wool men in their deliberations on Monday, and it was in refutation of the theories advanced at that time that President Harding and Secretary McPherson of the Manufacturers' Association appeared yesterday.

Mr. Harding in the course of his remarks stated that "buyers cannot be instructed and educated by acts of Congress" and that "buyers can be protected by law from some things, but not from the workings of the desire to get something for nothing." Mr. Harding actually and figuratively was "there with the goods" and he opened up his sample cases and made an exhibit that would certainly have been convincing to an unprejudiced outsider. He showed by tests that it would be impossible for the officers of the Government to get at the truth regarding the amount of shoddy used in the manufacture of goods, and that as no identification of materials is possible, the position of a dishonest manufacturer was not affected by the proposed law. The effect of this law, to quote the speaker, would be "to invite unscrupulous manufacturers to label goods with the certain knowledge that it will be absolutely impossible for the officers charged with the enforcement of the law to get at the truth, and might result in a sheltering of fraud under forms of law, in exposing a confiding public to continual swindling and in making a perpetual mockery of the attempts at the execution of a futile statute."

The Woolgrowers being good fellows and in a good humor gave both Mr. Harding and Mr. McPherson a respectful hearing, and were generous with their applause whenever they scored a point, but their silence so far as openly answering them was concerned was not of the kind that indicated that they were convinced. Outside the hall whenever the matter was brought up among the little groups the sentiment was nearly always unanimous in favor of urging the passage of the Grosvenor bill. For this reason it is a certainty that if the indorsement of the National Woolgrowers' convention will effect the passage of the bill, we will soon have the assistance of a paternal government in determining just how much shoddy and how much wool there is in certain goods, providing the placards do not lie.

While Mr. Harding may have failed in converting all of the woolmen to his theories and belief regarding shoddy, he presented to willing ears some interesting advice as to marketing wool. His views on this subject, if carried out, would result in a great saving to shippers, for he produced samples of scoured wool exactly alike, for one of which he had paid 14¼ cents per pound and the other 22 cents per pound in the grease, the higher price going to a man who exercised great care in grading and packing his clip. There were a good many other interesting features of the day's proceedings, and the second day, like the first, was of interest and value to every one in attendance.

E. W. W.